

Remarks

Claims 1-27 are pending. The Office Action dated July 19, 2003 in this application has been carefully considered and the above amendments and the following remarks are presented in a sincere attempt to place this application into allowance. By this amendment, Claims 1, 9, 20, 22, 23, and 27 have been amended. Reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Claims 1-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being assertedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,571,221 to Stewart et al. ("Stewart"). Claim 27 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being assertedly obvious over Stewart. Insofar as they may be applied against the claims, these rejections are respectfully traversed.

Specifically, Claim 1 has been amended to recite one of the distinguishing characteristics of the present invention, namely, providing user-dependent information for access to an information network, wherein access is at least provided through a cellular-type provider. Support for this amendment is located on pages 1 and 2 of the Application.

Stewart does not teach, suggest, or disclose the unique combination disclosed thereof in Claim 1. Stewart was recited as assertedly fully disclosing the following: (1) providing user-dependent information for access to an information network, thereafter; (2) depressing a key sequence with at least one key on the wireless device to initiate an information request; (3) determining whether the information request requires user-dependent information; (4) retrieving the user-dependent information if required by the information request; (5) submitting the request with the user-dependent information to a service provider for retrieving the information; (6) receiving a response from the service provider; and (7) presenting the response to the wireless device.

However, Stewart is specifically limited to the scope of its teaching. In column 2, lines 48 to 51, Stewart states that access to networks is granted through “[a]ccess points ... widely distributed ... *in various facilities*, such as airports, mass-transit stations, and various businesses, such as coffee shops or restaurants at airports.” (Emphasis added). In other words, access to the Internet, e-mail, and the like are only available at predetermined, highly localized, access points at specific locations. For example, at col. 8, lns 8-15, Stewart states that: “For example, a small antenna may be able to communicate only with a MU using PCD 110A within a radius of five feet, while a larger and/or more powerful antenna may be able to communicate with MU’s using PCD 110A throughout an entire building.”

However, in contrast to this, the present invention uses a cellular-type provider and therefore does not rely upon the need for such predetermined, highly localized, access points at specific locations. “The Mobile Station (MS) 110-16 user subscribes to a Wireless Access Network Provider (WANP) 120-126 that provides users with a Radio Frequency (RF) 130-36 interface to the Wireless Communications Network (not shown) and the Internet 150...” (Application, pg. 1-2). Hence, Stewart’s reference to a wireless network is limited specifically to local or localized access points, not the widely spaced locations characteristic of cellular-type access points.

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the cited reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the unique combination recited in Claim 1. It is therefore submitted that Claim 1 clearly and precisely distinguishes over the cited references in a patentable sense, and is therefore allowable over those references and any references of record in any combination. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 1 made under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated over Stewart be withdrawn.

Claims 2-8 are dependent Claims that depend on and further limit Claim 1. Hence, for at least the aforementioned reasons, these Claims would be deemed to be in condition for allowance. Hence, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of the dependent Claims 2-8 also be withdrawn.

Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being assertedly anticipated by Stewart. Claim 9 has been amended to recite one of the distinguishing characteristics of the present invention, namely, providing user-dependent information for access to an information network, wherein access is at least provided through a cellular-type provider. Support for this amendment is located on pages 1 and 2 of the Application.

Stewart does not teach, suggest, or disclose the unique combination disclosed thereof in Claim 9. Stewart was recited as assertedly fully disclosing the following: (1) storing user-dependent information for access to an information network; (2) storing a key sequence as a translation for an information request, thereafter; (3) depressing a key sequence with at least one key on the wireless device to initiate an information request; (4) translating the key sequence to the information request for transmittal to a service provider; (5) determining whether the information request requires user-dependent information; (6) retrieving the user-dependent information if required by the information request; (7) submitting the request with the user-dependent information to the service provider for retrieving the information; (8) receiving a response from the service provider; and (9) presenting the response to the wireless device.

However, Stewart is specifically limited to the scope of its teaching. In column 2, lines 48 to 51, Stewart states that access to networks is granted through “[a]ccess points ... widely distributed ... *in various facilities*, such as airports, mass-transit stations, and various businesses, such as coffee shops or restaurants at airports.” (Emphasis added). In other words, access to the

Internet, e-mail, and the like are only available at predetermined, highly localized access points at specific locations. Hence, Stewart's reference to a wireless network is limited specifically to local or localized access points.

However, in contrast to this, the present invention does not rely upon the need for such predetermined access points at specific locations. "The Mobile Station (MS) 110-16 user subscribes to a Wireless Access Network Provider (WANP) 120-126 that provides users with a Radio Frequency (RF) 130-36 interface to the Wireless Communications Network (not shown) and the Internet 150.... [I]t is common for a WANP, such as AT&T, Sprint PCS, or AirTouch, to provide services for only a single RF carrier. As a result, MS users are typically restricted to not only a specific RF interface, but also to a particular WANP within any given area." (Application, pg. 1-2).

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the cited reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the unique combination recited in Claim 9. It is therefore submitted that Claim 9 is clearly and precisely distinguished over the cited references in a patentable sense, and is therefore allowable over those references and any references of record in any combination. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 9 made under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated over Stewart be withdrawn.

Claims 10-19 are dependent Claims that depend on and further limit Claim 9. Hence, for at least the aforementioned reasons, these Claims would be deemed to be in condition for allowance. Hence, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of the dependent Claims 10-19 also be withdrawn.

Claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being assertedly anticipated by Stewart. Claim 20 has been amended to recite one of the distinguishing characteristics of the

present invention, namely, that there is a cellular service platform utilized. Support for this amendment is located on pages 1 and 2 of the Application.

Stewart does not teach, suggest, or disclose the unique combination disclosed thereof in Claim 20. Stewart was recited as assertedly fully disclosing the following: (1) storing cookie information on a services platform, thereafter; (2) retrieving the cookie information from the services platform in response to a request from a service provider; and (3) transmitting the cookie information to the service provider.

However, Stewart is specifically limited to the scope of its teaching. In column 2, lines 48 to 51, Stewart states that access to networks is granted through “[a]ccess points ... widely distributed ... *in various facilities*, such as airports, mass-transit stations, and various businesses, such as coffee shops or restaurants at airports.” (Emphasis added). In other words, access to the Internet, e-mail, and the like are only available at predetermined access points at specific locations. Hence, Stewart’s reference to a wireless network is limited specifically to local or localized access points.

However, in contrast to this, the present invention does not rely upon the need for such predetermined, highly localized, access points at specific locations. “The Mobile Station (MS) 110-16 user subscribes to a Wireless Access Network Provider (WANP) 120-126 that provides users with a Radio Frequency (RF) 130-36 interface to the Wireless Communications Network (not shown) and the Internet 150....” (Application, pg. 1-2).

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the cited reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the unique combination recited in Claim 20. It is therefore submitted that Claim 20 is clearly and precisely distinguished over the cited references in a patentable sense, and is therefore allowable over those references and any references of record in any combination. Accordingly, it is

respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 20 made under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated over Stewart be withdrawn.

Claim 21 is a dependent Claim that depends on and further limits Claim 20. Hence, for at least the aforementioned reasons, these Claims would be deemed to be in condition for allowance. Hence, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of the dependent Claim 21 also be withdrawn.

Claims 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being assertedly anticipated by Stewart. Claim 22 has been amended to recite one of the distinguishing characteristics of the present invention, namely, that there is a cellular service platform utilized. Support for this amendment is located on pages 1 and 2 of the Application.

Stewart does not teach, suggest, or disclose the unique combination disclosed thereof in Claim 22. Stewart was recited as assertedly fully disclosing the following: (1) means for the wireless device to connect to a service platform; (2) means for storing cookie information on the service platform; (3) means for retrieving the cookie information from the service platform; and (4) means for transmitting the cookie information to the service provider.

However, Stewart is specifically limited to the scope of its teaching. In column 2, lines 48 to 51, Stewart states that access to networks is granted through “[a]ccess points ... widely distributed ... *in various facilities*, such as airports, mass-transit stations, and various businesses, such as coffee shops or restaurants at airports.” (Emphasis added). In other words, access to the Internet, e-mail, and the like are only available at predetermined, highly localized access points at specific locations. Hence, Stewart’s reference to a wireless network is limited specifically to local or localized access points.

However, in contrast to this, the present invention does not rely upon the need for such predetermined, highly localized access points at specific locations. “The Mobile Station (MS) 110-

16 user subscribes to a Wireless Access Network Provider (WANP) 120-126 that provides users with a Radio Frequency (RF) 130-36 interface to the Wireless Communications Network (not shown) and the Internet 150....” (Application, pg. 1-2).

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the cited reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the unique combination recited in Claim 22. It is therefore submitted that Claim 22 is clearly and precisely distinguished over the cited references in a patentable sense, and is therefore allowable over those references and any references of record in any combination. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 22 made under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated over Stewart be withdrawn.

Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being assertedly anticipated by Stewart. Claim 23 has been amended to recite one of the distinguishing characteristics of the present invention, namely, providing user-dependent information for access to an information network, wherein access is at least provided through a cellular-type provider. Support for this amendment is located on pages 1 and 2 of the Application.

Stewart does not teach, suggest, or disclose the unique combination disclosed thereof in Claim 23. Stewart was recited as assertedly fully disclosing the following: (1) providing user access information to a service platform, thereafter; (2) depressing at least one key on the wireless device to initiate an information request for secure information; (3) detecting whether the information request requires user access information; (4) retrieving the user access information; and (5) submitting the information request with the user logon information.

However, Stewart is specifically limited to the scope of its teaching. In column 2, lines 48 to 51, Stewart states that access to networks is granted through “[a]ccess points ... widely distributed ... *in various facilities*, such as airports, mass-transit stations, and various businesses,

such as coffee shops or restaurants at airports.” (Emphasis added). In other words, access to the Internet, e-mail, and the like are only available at predetermined access points at specific locations. Hence, Stewart’s reference to a wireless network is limited specifically to local or localized access points.

However, in contrast to this, the present invention does not rely upon the need for such predetermined, highly localized access points at specific locations. “The Mobile Station (MS) 110-116 user subscribes to a Wireless Access Network Provider (WANP) 120-126 that provides users with a Radio Frequency (RF) 130-136 interface to the Wireless Communications Network (not shown) and the Internet 150.... [I]t is common for a WANP, such as AT&T, Sprint PCS, or AirTouch, to provide services for only a single RF carrier.” (Application, pg. 1-2).

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the cited reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the unique combination recited in Claim 23. It is therefore submitted that Claim 23 is clearly and precisely distinguished over the cited references in a patentable sense, and is therefore allowable over those references and any references of record in any combination. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 23 made under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated over Stewart be withdrawn.

Claims 24-26 are dependent Claims that depend on and further limit Claim 23. Hence, for at least the aforementioned reasons, these Claims would be deemed to be in condition for allowance. Hence, it is respectfully requested that the rejections of the dependent Claims 24-26 also be withdrawn.

Claim 27 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being assertedly obvious over Stewart. Claim 27 has been amended to recite one of the distinguishing characteristics of the present invention, namely, computer program code wherein access is at least provided through a



cellular-type provider by said medium. Support for this amendment is located on pages 1 and 2 of the Application.

Stewart does not teach, suggest, or disclose the unique combination disclosed thereof in Claim 27. Stewart was recited as assertedly fully disclosing the following: (1) computer program code for enabling receipt of user-dependent data; (2) computer program code for enabling storage of user-dependent data; (3) computer program code for enabling receipt of an information request; (4) computer program code for enabling detection of the information request requires user-dependent data; (5) computer program code for enabling receipt of the user-dependent data; and (6) computer program code for enabling submission of the information request.

However, Stewart is specifically limited to the scope of its teaching. In column 2, lines 48 to 51, Stewart states that access to networks is granted through “[a]ccess points ... widely distributed ... *in various facilities*, such as airports, mass-transit stations, and various businesses, such as coffee shops or restaurants at airports.” (Emphasis added). In other words, access to the Internet, e-mail, and the like are only available at predetermined access points at specific locations. Hence, Stewart’s reference to a wireless network is limited specifically to local or localized access points.

However, in contrast to this, the present invention does not rely upon the need for such predetermined access points at specific locations. “The Mobile Station (MS) 110-16 user subscribes to a Wireless Access Network Provider (WANP) 120-126 that provides users with a Radio Frequency (RF) 130-36 interface to the Wireless Communications Network (not shown) and the Internet 150...” (Application, pg. 1-2).

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the cited reference does not disclose, teach, or suggest the unique combination recited in Claim 27. It is therefore submitted that Claim 27 is clearly and precisely distinguished over the cited references in a patentable sense, and is therefore allowable over those references and any references of record in any combination. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claim 27 made under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated over Stewart be withdrawn.

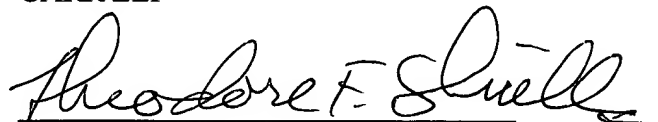
Applicants have now made an earnest attempt to place this Application in condition for allowance. For the foregoing reasons and for other reasons clearly apparent, Applicants respectfully request full allowance of Claims 1-27.

Applicant does not believe that any fees are due; however, in the event that any fees are due, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any required fees due (other than issue fees), and to credit any overpayment made, in connection with the filing of this paper to Deposit Account No. 50-0605 of Carr LLP.

Should the Examiner deem that any further amendment is desirable to place this application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

CARR LLP

  
Theodore F. Shiells  
Reg. No. 31,569

Dated: Sept 19, 2003  
CARR LLP  
670 Founder's Square  
900 Jackson Street  
Dallas, Texas 75202  
Telephone: (214) 760-3030  
Fax: (214) 760-3003